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Lecal News.-The City and Suburban News Sureat of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissem nated to the press of the whole country.

The Executioners of Tammany.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall pledged its "leyal and hearty support" to BRYAN and SEWALL, but seems to have supposed that it could screen itself from public indignation a little by saying nothing about the Chicago platform.

This pretence will not serve. If Tammany is pledged to support BRYAN and SEWALL loyally and heartily, it is pledged to support loyally and heartly measures for the debasement of the currency, the robbery of labor, freedom of riot, and the degradation and impotence of the Supreme Court.

That is the platform of fraud and dishonor upon which the Executive Committee of Tammany stands, and upon which it seeks to make Tammany stand. It is impossible to bolt the platform while supporting the candidates.

It is for the common sense and commo honesty of the majority of the partisans of Tammany Hall to smash the silly programme of its squirming and incompetent leaders; but the disloyalty of these to the interests and wishes of New York is not likely to be forgotten when the day of reckoning comes.

The Alabama Controversy.

The dispute between the Democratic organization and the Populist organization in Alabama arises from the claim of the Populists that the vote cast jointly by them and by the Republicans of Alabama at two successive August elections has not been fairly counted or honestly canvassed, more particularly in the "black belt" counties, stretching from the Tombigbee River to the Chattahoochee, a strip of land less than one hundred miles wide and less than thirty miles long. Within this belt are only seven of the sixty-six counties of Alabama.

There are 200,000 voters in Alabama. Two-thirds of the voting population are whites, and one-third are colored. The normal Republican vote of the State, white and colored, is about 60,000, but the actual Republican vote is only about 40,000, many negroes not participating in the elections. Prior to the rise of the Populist party in the South such was the ordinary Republican vote at the August elections. The Republican vote in the August election of 1888, for instance, was 44,000. In the August election of 1890 it was 42,000. But In August, 1892, the Populists and the Republicans fused, and together they polled 115,000 votes, the Democratic candidate being credited with 126,000. Such was the official count, but the Populists claimed that in the seven counties of the black belt gress frauds were committed. According to their figures the true majority for the Populist-Republican candidate, Col. Kolb, in August, 1892, was 47,000.

In the August election of 1894 the Populists and the Republicans again fused in Alabama in support of KOLB. By the official count KOLB had 88,000 votes, the Democratic candidate having 110,000. Here again there was a cry of fraud, and so incensed did the Alabama Populists and Republicans become, that on December 1. 1894, Col. KolB presented himself in Montgomery and formally took the oath of office. alleging that for the second time he had been lawfully chosen as Governor of Alabama. His claims were resisted and he was not recognized.

The seven counties of the black belt are given below with the vote in each:

Dam. vote, Pop. Rep. vote Dallas 2,725 Lowndes..... Totals 31, 158 2,270

The Populists and Republicans in August, 1894, carried thirty-four of the sixty-six counties of Alabama, or more than one-half But in the seven counties of the black belt the alleged Democratic majority was 27,873, or 300 more than the whole Democratic majority in the State. On this the Populists and the Republicans based their claim of fraud in the count. In 1888 the Republican vote above the black belt was 7,000 for HARRISON and MORTON, and it is preposterous, the Populists say, for the Democrats to pretend that the Republicans and Populists combined polled only 2,200 votes in the same counties. In Dallas county alone there are nearly 2,000 colored Republicans, but the Populist and Republi can vote at the last State election was re turned as 167.

Why Democrats Must Vote for Mo Kinley.

An argument in behalf of another soundmoney ticket would be an argument of twofold strength for the election of McKINLEY If it produced conviction, no one who heard it would have any doubt that there was no other way of fully discharging the patriotic obligation imposed by its teaching than by voting for Mc KINLEY. If a Democrat is really in earnest in his determination to sustain the honor and credit of the republic against those who would debase and degrade them,

what else can be do? Either BRYAN or McKINLEY is sure to be elected. Every citizen who wants his vote to exercise all the power of which it is capable will east it next Novemher for the one or the other of these two candidates. If he is half-hearted, he might vote for a third ticket; but if he wants to crush out repudiation and communism, and to prevent business ruin and financial disaster, he must vote for the only ticket representative of his principles which has any possibility of election. If he wants to hit his mark surely, he will of necessity vote for McKINLEY. That is so obvious to everybody that the more statement of the ract is all that is requisite. It does not need to be proved by argument

Why, too, should any Democrat have any more scruple about voting for McKtnler than for such a third ticket as is proposed The only possible ground on which a Democrat can vote for BRYAS is either that he fawors the repudiation of debts or that he regards technical party regularity as more binding on his conscience than the preservation of national and individual honor and

honesty. If he looks upon the mere form as of more importance than the substance of Democracy, is he likely to support an irregular and a bolting ticket against the incontestably regular BRYAN ticket? The Chicago Convention's regularity in its formal constitution was unquestionable and invincible. Its irregularity was only in its spirit and principle. If it had gone in for imperialism instead of populism and communism, it would have been no less technically regular and no further apart from genuine Democracy. Outwardly, it was Democratic, and inwardly only did it defy and insult the true Democracy. The body was sound, but the life of Democratic principle had gone from it. If, then, there are Democrats to whom the

mere form is more than the principle which gives it validity, they will support BRYAN though ther denounce the un-Democratic doctrines and purposes he represents. They will assist in the surrender of the party to populism and in the striking of the flag of Democracy because the treachery is commanded in technically regular orders. What sort of an appeal can a third ticket make to such martinets of politics? It will have no quality of regularity with which to overcome their subserviency to mere form. It will be no more regular for such sticklers for show than the McKINLEY ticket itself is. It will be put up by a self-appointed Convention of Democrats, and will have no other authority behind it than their wishes as so many individual citizena. Democrata would have to throw off the chains of technical regularity in order to vote for either, and for the one just as much as for the other. By following the third-ticket movement they would be creating a Democratic faction. By voting outright for McKINLEY they would be exerting their utmost strength to save the Democratic party from the disgrace put upon it by a Populistic usurpation of its nominal authority.

First of all, that disgrace must be wiped out, and it can only be wiped out by Democrats themselves. The obligation to vote for McKinley really rests on honest Democrats even more than on Republicans. Repudiation and dishonor are parading under their banner. All business and all values are suffering because of the assault upon them of a Democratic Convention nominally and technically regular. The responsibility for it is upon Democratic shoulders. Democrats have a burden of disgrace to bear from which the Republicans are free. Instead of hesitating and demanding concessions, they should rather hasten to use the only means of accomplishing the result by voting for McKINLEY and national honesty, rejoicing that such an opportunity for the vindication of the honor and the patriotism of their party is open to them.

If both the Republican and the Democratic platforms had been Populist, the necessity for a third ticket would have been imperative; but when the one is squarely honest and the other as squarely dishonest, the issue is completely joined, and a third ticket is both unnecessary and dangerous.

Spain at Her Wits' End.

The utter fatuity of the prolonged debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes is shown by the fact that the suggestion which seems to have attracted the most attention, is that of solving the problem by making war upon the United States.

The madness of such a course must be obvious, since, if Spain, with her enormous force in Cuba, can make no headway after a year and a half against the patriot army, so inferior in number and resources how is she to improve matters by having the tremendous power of our country thrown into the patriot scale! And even if Spain and the United States were on a par in armies and ships, the fact that the former would be compelled to conduct operations on this side of the ocean, so | questions of law! far from her main base, would make the attempt hopeless.

Thus the sensational bravado of several of the speakers, including the Carlist leader, is nearly all that is novel or specially memoramay regard the proposed purchase of big clamor, since Spain has more than navy enough now for fighting the Cuban repubwar within the island. But the consciousness that Havana and Cuba would justantly be lost prevents the Madrid Government from provoking a war with us, and thus all the sound and fury of the proposal in the

Cortes signify nothing. One rather striking suggestion has been if he should be recalled to office, he would seek foreign alliances to secure Spain in the possession of her distant colonies, including Cuba. But what has she to offer for such au alliance, and what power would accept it? Besides, if Spain could thus relieve herself by shifting her burden on other shoulders, that course would be open already to Seffor CANOVAS as well as to any successor.

The fact is that all the discussion of ways and means ends in the monotonous and exhausting plan of raising more money, and, when the season favorable for campaigning opens again in Cuba, sending more men to the island for Spain's difficult task.

Will Irishmen Unite?

It is to be hoped that the three factions into which the Nationalist party has been divided will be reconsolidated by the Irish National Convention, which on Sept. 1 is to meet in Dublin. Irish-Americans will be represented, and their influence should avail to put an end to the rivalries and bickerings which since 1891 have crippled the home rule cause, and to bring about the selection of a single leader and the formulation of a common programme. The memorable service lately rendered by Mr. THOMAS SEXTON to his country has rendered the choice of a parliamentary chief less difficult than it was, and recent events have convinced the Anti-Parnellites of the expediency of resuming the position of absolute independence of both of the British

political parties. The repudiation of the home rule cause by the Nonconformists, who constitute the backbone of the Liberal party in England. because the Catholic members of the Anti-Parnellite faction announced their intention of voting for the Education bill, since withdrawn, administered a lesson to the latter which they are not likely to forget. It showed them that they had made a grave mistake in the policy followed by them since 1891, the policy of sinking their independence and acting as a mere wing of the Aberal organization. By sacrificing Mr. PARNELL to the Nonconformists, by uniformly supporting the Liberal leaders, whether these were in office or in opposition, by accepting checks from them for campaign expenses, and by turning over to them an Irish seat, they permitted the growth of an impression that they were bound to obey the orders of the

taxed with disloyalty when they ventured to express a wish to favor a Conservative measure helpful to the separate schools of their co-religionists. Had they been rebellious slaves they could scarcely have been denounced with more arrogance by the Nonconformist organs. All the services rendered by them to the late Liberal Government were forgotten, although but for them it could not have lived a day, and because they would not conspire against their religion they were informed that home rule was dead. Dead it undoubtedly is so far as its life depended on the generosity and gratitude of the Nonconformists. It can be revived, however, by reverting to the attitude of Mr. PARNELL, who appealed to nothing but the fears and selfish self-interest of Englishmen. Both the Dil-LON and HEALY factions of the Anti-Parnellites must now be ready to resume that attitude, which Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his followers have from the first maintained. It should be easy, therefore, for the Dublin Convention to agree on a strictly independent programme, and the moment it is understood that no more checks will be accepted from English politicians, there will be no difficulty about procuring campaign funds from the United States.

As regards the selection of a chief for the refinited party, it is probable that Mr. Dit-LON, Mr. HEALY, and Mr. REDMOND would each subordinate his personal claim and accept the leadership of Mr. THOMAS SEX-TON. That Mr. SEXTON is the best parliamentary debater and platform speaker in the Nationalist party is well known, as it also is that, had either of Mr. GLADSTONE's Home Rule bills become a law, he would have been the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer. His remarkable capacity for solving fiscal problems has recently been attested by the report of the Royal Commission appointed for the purpose of examining Mr. SEXTON'S charge, that far too large a share of the money raised by taxation for the imperial exchequer was by the second Home Rule bill saddled upon Ireland, although such excessive share has been borne by her for very many years. After some years of investigation, ten out of the thirteen Commissioners, including the two experts put forward by the Treasury to refute Mr. SEXTON, have reported that his assertion has been sustained in every particular, and that for about half a century Ireland has been forced to pay to the imperial exchequer \$13,750,000 more than equitably she should have paid. That is to say, England, by the testimony of her own experts, owes Ireland considerably over \$500,000,000. Let her pay the debt, and the Irish land question could be settled in an hour.

Under Mr. SEXTON'S leadership the reunited Nationalist party would demand the payment of the vast sum unjustly wrung from Ireland by England, and sooner or later they would get it.

Smirching the Supreme Court,

"The Supreme Court of the United States is a pure and able tribunal, the highest judicial tribunal in the world; I will not help smirch it."

Thus speaks Senator EDWARD O. Wol-COTT of Colorado, an able and eloquent Republican advocate of the free coinage of silver, in refusing to follow the free-silver sentiment of his State in support of BRYAN and SEWALL.

The Chicago platform manifests a clear purpose to procure a reversal of the income tax decision by appointing new Judges who will vote for such reversal.

Under the BRYAN regime Federal Judges are to be selected, not with sole reference to character and fitness and legal ability, but with reference to their opinions, ascertained in advance, concerning the most important

To change the Supreme Court in regard to the income tax, it will not be necessary for these Communists to wait for the slow operation of death among the members of that tribunal. The number of the Suble in the long discussion; and there is preme Court Justices is not fixed by the not the slightest indication that the Cortes | Constitution. With a House of Reprewill adopt the course proposed. Possibly we sentatives and a Senate of Mr. BRYAN's way court of nine; and the income tax could be upheld in its most iniquitous and highly lic, and has need of all her money for the graduated form by this town meeting without any waste of time or argument.

Mr. BRYAN is the declared enemy of the Federal judiciary. "Plutocracy," he says, 'is intrenched behind our judicial system We believe the truth to be very different. We are convinced that if there is any distinction in the general administration of attributed to Seffor Sagasta, namely, that justice in this country it is in favor of the poor rather than the rich. But, however it may be in regard to other tribunals, the Supreme Court of the United States is free from reproach in the estimation of all mankind save the followers of BRYAN. It was reserved for them to try to tarnish its fair fame.

We are confident that the conservative and thoughtful voters throughout the Union will refuse to help in the operation.

Endorsing the Ticket But Not the Platform.

The scheme now most ardently advocated by those Democrats whose appetite for regularity has induced them to swallow the Chicago ticket, is to ratify the nominations, but refuse to approve the platform.

This proposition seems to us to be an insult to the intelligence of every voter to whom it is addressed.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN has publicly anaounced his approval of the platform of the Chicago Convention in every particular. If chosen President, he will undoubtedly exert himself to the utmost of his ability to bring about the changes in our constitutional and statutory law necessary to carry into practical effect the doctrines put forward in the name of the Democratic party at Chicago.

It is childish to try to distinguish between the candidate and the platform in such a case as this. The candidate is no better than the platform. He does not profees to be any better. He does not ask for votes on the ground that he is any better. A ballot cast for the BRYAN and SEWALL electors, therefore, is a ballot cast for dis honest money, for lower wages to the workingman, for cutting pensions in two, for manipulating the Supreme Court so as to control its decisions, and for depriving the Government of the power to protect

the mails against incendiary violence Make no mistake about this. The Chicago platform means all these things and other things of like quality. You vote for them if you vote for BRYAN and SEWALL. You cannot support the ticket and avoid the reproach of supporting the platform.

The Hon. ROBERT EDWARD PATTISON. whose generous refusal to release the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention from their obligation to present his name and vote for him as a candidate for President touched all admirers of manly Liberal chiefe, and, therefore, they were sacrifice and heroic patriotism, continues to

tread the path of greatness. He tells the Philodelphia Press that he still favors BRYAN and SEWALL and the Chicago platform, and will "do his part as a citizen to bring success to "I am not in active the candidates." tion with political affairs," remarks this altruistic statesman, with an almost pathetic humility. He must not allow himself to be cast down, however. In case of the election of the Repudiation ticket a leader of his rank ought to be good for the Vice-Consulship to Boo Poo,

at the least. Senator Stewart returned yesterday from New York, where he made a speech before a Bayan and Sawall club apparently pretty well tired out.— Washington Just. Think of what a condition that BRYAN and

SEWALL club must be in.

The Hon, Josian Quincy, Mayor of Bos ton, has invited the Hon. Lt Huno Chang of China to come and see the Codfish Capital; and it is the duty and should be the pleasure of the distinguished traveller to accept. No foreigner's education is complete until he has visited Boston, and Lt Heng CHANG in particular would find much to interest there. The Mayor would show him where the tea was dumped and dipped, a terrible loss and mistake from the point of view of an Oriental conneisseur; the Tutelar Codfish, which is the most respectable and intelligent fish in the world, and would have a temple of its own in China; and the Civil Service Reform Association. meeting between the Mayor and the Mandarin would have a high educational and even methetic value for the rest of the world. Happy the eyes that see it. Mr. QUINCY is not recarded as utterly impetuous, and Mr. Li is often able to contain his emotions. Compan described the meeting of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Lord JOHN RUSSELL as "two oysters shaking hands." The meeting of Mr. QUINCY and Mr. Lt would be equally affecting.

The fact that William J. BRYAN received my thirty dollars a week for his editorial work does not argue against his ability. Augusta Chronicie. Certainly not; it only argues for the gener osity of his employers. As THE SUN related at the time of Mr. BRYAN's lordship of the pen and shears, his articles were so flery with power and motion that they burned the printers and couldn't be committed to paper. Two or three asbestos cylinders of those editorials are preserved in the Art Museum at Gimp Leg Run, Neb., and are already visited by many pilgrims who know how to prize the effusions of infant

The Hon. Hocus Smith copies into his paper a taffy-dripping compilment handed to him by his and our esteemed contemporary the Laurenceville News, It says that the battle opens next month his [Hocus's] ponderous battle are will be seen flashing in the thickest of the fight, nor will his hand be stayed until the banner of Democracy waves in triumph over the fields." Shee If Hocus can caper over the battlefield and flash a ponderous battle axe for two months straight, he must have trained down a good deal. Active as he is, he should be careful. In September, especially, hot days are not uncommon: and a ponderous warrior with a ponderous battle axe is mighty liable to get sunstruck. And he must wear colored glasses. The glare of that battle axe will be something to make blind men tremble. It will be advisable for him to put a linen duster over his silver hauberk. No use getting dust on it.

A cabbage leaf in the helmet will be found soothing to the contents. For the first three weeks in September, at any rate, a large palm leaf fan should be carried in the gauntlet of the left hand. Files will settle even on a silver statesman, even in the height of battle; and a ponderous battle axe is not very much respected or regarded as dangerous by flies, If the Hon, Pop Disaure were going battle he would prefer a trenchant blade or a small mangonel or a dag to a battle are; but doubtless the Hon. Hocus Smith is competent to select his own weapons. We insist, however, that he must not be allowed to get too near the battle axe; and it will be much safer for him to use it only to chop logic with. The warrior is worthy of a whole skin.

The great news shoots from Texarkana to all the other ends of the earth that the lion. Cyclone Davis of Sulphur Springs has been minated for Congress by the Pops of the Fourth Texas district. Even those who are unable to admire CYCLONE's party cannot help wondering at him. Where beneath the eyelids of the sky can be found another statesmen who. like Cyclose, stand eighty-three inches in his socks-when he wears them and has a voice length, the pride of Sulphur Springs is unlaus of thinking, a court of twenty-five Judges | and a delight to mathematicians and measurers. ships as a concession to the anti-American | could be constituted in place of the existing | Imagine a voice like Nisgara Falls coming out of a straight line eighty-three inches long and surmounted by a slouch hat with a brim about the size of the dome of the Capitol, and you have some sort of picture of this unrivalled and original man. He has a courage almost equal to his length; and as a testimony against the yoke of the goldbugs he has never encircled his bare neck with a cravat. Should be be elected to Congress millions will flock to Washington to gaze upon him. But he will have to go into the House on his hands and knees or in sections.

Pish! The Cracker GRACORUS is uncomments and even dangerously quiet just now. This bodes some strange eruption in the State of Georgia, and perhaps in Nebraska. Evidently the Hon. Tourou Warson is resting. So the great Conpr slept before the battle of Rocroi. Which is exactly what EDWARD EVERETT said of Mr. WERSTER taking things easy before his reply to Mr. HAYNE, Mr. is preparing to reply to everybody. He may be writing and otherwise emitting a few hundred thousand words a day still; 'tis from habit and unconsciously. He is making ready for a mighty effort, just as is his young friend in Lincoln, whom he loves but whose company he anathematizes. Two windmills now monopolize the breeze, one in the South and one in the West. The Hon, TOMTOM WATSON, who has called public attention to the Western mill, seems to be coming to the opinion that there isn't wind enough for more than one. Which mill will get it all? By the time the competition becomes interesting, folks in Springfield will begin to know the difference between TOMTOM WATSON quiet, TOMTOM WATSON noisy, and Tomton Watson too noisy. He hasn't begun yet.

Kansus Divorces-No Occasion for Alarm, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On July 16 your paper published an article relating to decision of the Kansas Court of Appeals, whereby 35,000 divorces in the last twenty-five years were declared illegal. I may add that your article caused a great deal of consternation. One of your readers, interested in the matter, applied to his lawyer in Kansas, and received the following answer: "The decision is by an inferior court in the southern part of the State. am satisfied that the decision is not good, and if that case is taken to the Supreme Court !! will be reversed. In the act referred to the court holds it is unconstitutional, as it is said by the court to relate to separate anbjects, and therefore such legislation is bad. The court is in error in this respect, as the divorce part of the act and the other subjects are all an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it is really one subject. I find that when your divorce was granted (1880), the statute referred to had been repealed and a new law enacted. So your divorce is not affected by the decision to which you refer."

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Ratiroad Crossings.

To THE PRITOR OF THE SEX-Str. If, to addition to automatic signals, &c., at points where railroads or each other, there was an obligation to come to a full stop before crossing. It seems to me no accidents would occur. It would cause only a slight delay after the Norwalk disaster trains were compelled to e to a full stop at drawbridges. I believe this law prevented many an accident and saved many live limbs. Mr. Venxox, Aug. L.

SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES AND

In Important Statement on the Questier by the Mon. E. R. Tarrer of Texas.

From the Laredo Daily News. Bon. James F. Sharrock, Taylorsville, 10. ; DEAR SIR: Our Mayor, the Hon. L. J. Christen, I presume from my long residence and acquaintance on the Texas frontier and in Mexico, has honored me with a request to answer your appreciated letter of the 30th inst asking information regarding the difference, if any there be, between the values of the United States (412), grain) silver dollar and the Mexican (420 grain legal tender) dollar.

For the past thirty years I have had an intimate acquaintance with Mexico, from living on this border and travelling in the interior of that country at many different times during this period, and what I shall write is dictated by observation and not from hearsay or theory. I will state right here that for the past four

years Mexican money has fluctuated in Laredo at from 48 to 53 cents on the dollar. That is to say that within that time 48 cents in an American silver dollar would buy a Mexican silver dollar.

Nor has this difference been confined to Laredo, Tex., for you can get on the Mexican National road at this point and travel to the city of Mexico, a distance of 835 miles, passing through on your way six States and many of the largest and wealthiest cities in that country, and there is no point on the route but what you will find that this 4121-grain American silver dollar will buy one dollar and ninety conts of Mexican allver dollars.

The same difference is recognized in any of their stores when you offer the silver dollars of

the two countries. Again you will find that, beyond its agricultural products and a few coarser and limited manufactures, that the goods are bought in European and American markets at gold standard ices, and are marked up to be sold in Mexican money (after allowing for all charges and profit to be made), at nearly double their cost in gold standard countries. That is to say that an article osting one silver dollar in the United States will be marked one dollar and ninety cents in Mexican money to cover the difference in values exclusive of the matter of cost, carriage, and

The inquiry naturally arises: Did this difference always exist? By no means; for if you will take the trouble to investigate you will ascertain that in Mexico there has never been any limitation on the counge of either silver or gold at a ratio of 16.30 to 1, but that Government has never pledged to keep the two dollars on a parity. The consequence is, each dollar as it is coined depends upon its bullion price as its basis of value. And though there has been no restriction on coinage of gold, gold coins of Mexico are a curlosity in that country, and one of them will opechase anywhere in that republic \$1.90 of Mexican silver dollars and but one American silver dollar.

Now, sir, if you will, supply yourself with a table of the bullion value of an ounce of silver in London for the past thirty years and compare the quotations of sliver ounces and Mexican silver dollars, you will find that the Mexican dollar rises and falls with unerring certainty with the bullion value of silver. Commencing as far back as 1870, when the average price of silver per fine ounce was 60 9-16 pence or \$1.32 cents in gold. Mexican silver dollars sold readily in the United States for one dollar and ten cents in gold.

Coming down to 1873 prior to that "alleged crime" you will find that silver per fine ounce had fallen to 50% pence, and Mexican silver dollars were selling in the United States for but little over \$1.08 in gold, and following on down year by year leaving off the fractions that silver per fine ounce was quoted: 58-56 52 51-51-50-50-48-45-41-47 1890 Sherman act 45 39 (repeal of Sherman act) 28 and 1895, 29. These are the average prices year per year from 1873 down to and including 1895 in pence.

Now, my dear sir, if you will go to the files of any newspaper publishing the market reports since 1870 you will find that the Mexican 420 grain sliver dollar fell cent by cent as the bulion value of silver went down, until now with mints still open to its unlimited colnage and declaring it a legal tender and money of ultimate redemption, without any promise to maintain it on a parity with gold dollars we are confronted in 1896 with the undeniable fact that an American 412% grain silver dollar, pledged by its Government to be maintained on a parity with gold, will in the very capital of Mexico buy \$1.90 of Mexican silver dollars, that is to say, these dollars, as compared with gold, have dropped in value since 1873 from \$1.10 to \$0.5024, the New York quotation on the

I will, my dear sir, give you another fact eighty-three miles square? Moreover, by his | which has an important relation to this subject, absolute want of any phrsical dimension except | and that is, the Mexican laborers on the Texas have from time imme morial been paid in Mexican money and in all this fall in the value of the Mexican dollar they have continued to receive the same number of dollars per month. That is to say, they got from \$9 to \$15 per month in 1870 when Mexican money was worth \$1.10 and are getting the same wages to-day in the Mexican money when it is worth only fifty-three cents on the dellar and everything they buy on this side is priced in

One more fact and I am through. American ingenuity, pluck, and capital, with the assistance of improved machinery and methods, can now convert mountains in Mexico into silver and make a profit in selling their bullion at 30 cents an ounce, and all they need is an unlimited market to increase the output of these

You must not forget the fact when you hear ell of the prosperous condition of free-silver Mexico that millions and millions of foreign spital has poured into that country in the past twenty years to develop her wonderful reunder the protecting hand of Porficio Diaz, the greatest and most conservative states man of this age. Yours truly. E.R. TARVER. Representing Eighty-fourth Representative dis

LAREDO, Tex., July 29.

Democrat

Catholies Sound in Finance and Patriotism, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: Returning hom from New York yesterday I met a prosperous fruit dealer whom I have known for some years. He is a Roman Catholic Irishman. I inquired of him how he intended to vote. I knew he had been a Democra for many years. He replied promptly: "For Mc-Kinley and Hobart. We want honest money and protection." We shook hands, and then he said: "Seventy members of our club met last evening and ballote for President. All are Democrats. Sixty seven of them voted for Mckinley." The President of the club is the son of an ex-Judge of Procklyn, who was a lifelons

The Roman Catholic Church is more free fre financial heresy in proportion to its membership than many of our Protestant denominations. FRANCIS WATLAND GLEX

A Good Idea.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In passing from Dey street up to Canal street along Broadway, there are only six theroughfares that do not show one or more McKintey and Hobert flags. Why would it not be a good idea to place a similar

flag in every street from the liattery to Harlem SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRAT

The Thirty Pleces.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir! Your correspond ent. "Reverence," most acceptably to thousands, pro tested against the use made by the Populists in pro-cration of the sacred emblems of the cross and the

crown.

May we not without irreverence suggest for their campaign motto an effect to their motkery. "Thirty Pieces of Silver:"

As 5s is to 100 so is 10 to 30.189 -almost precisely the value of the 10 to 1 demand of these silverites.

Washfill, R. I., July 30.

Copper Will Not Down.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : My father owns had a copper mine. Why cannot we have free coinage of copper? There are many arguments in its favor. Be-fore silver, copper was the money of the poor; the widow's mile was copper, while the money of Judas was silver and the money of Grassas, the first golding, was gold. Give us the free columns of copper, it will tooke both me and my papa. Figure Correct July 31, 1886.

From the Washington Evening Times. Housewife—Are you afraid of work? Siumbering Sam-No. marm, not in de least,

have siept soundly by de side uv it fer hours

THE GROWTH OF HAMBURG.

The Extent of Its Shippin: Interests-The

Increase of Part Pacilities. The recent visit of the British Institution of Naval Architects to Hamburg was made the occasion of an address of welcome, in which an interesting account was given of the present condition of the busy town as "a workshop of

restlessness and labor." The ancient city, being surrounded by high fortifications, through which only five gates gave ingress and egress, naturally became very compact and crowded, so that in some quarters there were over 400 inhabitants to the acre, and only the wealthier could live at country seats on the lower Fibe, the Alster, and the Bille. But about thirty-five years ago, on the abolition of the old gate toll, and the preparation to turn the fortifications into public parks, crossed by radial streets, the city suddenly grewoutward. "It was almost like an explosion." The old city be-came more and more a gathering of shops and offices, and a repulation that was 200,000 in 1862 is 630,000 to-day. The growth, too, keeps up by about three per cent, a vear.

Meanwaile liamburg has been steadily aiming to improve its port facilities. At the month of the Eibe, in the North Sea, vessels of any draught can enter, ascending without lighterage to Brunshausen, sixteen miles below Hamburg. Those with a draught not exceeding

age to Brunslausen, sixteen miles below Hamburg. Those with a draught not exceeding twenty-four feet may reach Hamburg itself at normal tides, and the removal of the bar between Brunshausen and Hamburg giving socess to vessels of any draught, is now only a question of time. Nearly opposite the new Kaiser Wilhelm Canal at Curhaven, belonging to Hamburg, there has been laid out a basin twenty-six feet deep at low water, with a tide of nine feet, and "in the course of next year the greyhounds of our Hamburg-American line will start from this point."

Hamburg, sixty-cleft miles from the mouth of the Eibe, is situated where the real river bed changes into the estuary, and above is an upper course of 650 nautical miles, navigable far into Bohemia. The tonnare of ocean vessels trading to and from Hamburg has increased in the last thirty years from 1,200,000 registered tons to 6,200,000, and in the last twelve pears has donbied its amount. The quantity of goods passing from Hamburg to the interior by means of river craft has increased in the last thirty years from 130,000 tons to 2,400,000. The annual amount of goods floating down to Hamburg is now 2,000,000 tons.

In 1805 the registered tonnage of seagoing vessels that arrived at Havre was 2,800,303; at Rotterdam, 4,143,403; at Antwerp, 5,002,704; at Bremen, 2,172,075; at Hamburg, 6,228,-821. In numbers Hamburg also was first among these five ports, with 9,165 vessels, or over 40 per cent, more than any other could show. Nearly 70 per cent, of the Hamburg arrivals were steamers. In some Eiglish ports her figures are sixpassed, but coasting is there done on a large scale, and it is said that, if coasting traffic is excluded, but coasting is there done on a large scale, and it is said that, if coasting traffic is excluded, Liverpool, for 1894, shows 3,873 vessels from foreign ports, with 5,092,37 tons; Hamburg, 6,334, with 5,099,547 tons, and Loudon, 10,384 vessels, with 8,301,885 tons.

tons, and houses.

About thirty years ago the first basin for seagoing vessels was dug out of trenches belonging
to the old Hamburg forts. Since then great
changes have taken place, and extensions have
been made, giving, in all, 10% miles of quays
for seagoing vessels, with railroad tracks and
sheds, the latter covering an area of 1,000,000 beds, the latter covering an area of 1,900,000 quarefeet. All harbors are open tidal basins; lequays are of masonry, and are provided ith railroads, streets, and portable steam ranes, which span the rails and allow the cars o pass underneath. The largest crane of the ort lifts 500 tons. The warehouses of the free ort lifts 500 tons. port lifts 500 tons. The warehouses of the free harbor territors are party creeted by a company, the Lagerhaus Gesenschaft, and party by the Government. Within that territory dwelling houses and retail trade are prombited. Projects for increasing the trade facilities of Hamburg are still going on, and, as the address to the limitsh visitors said, the town proposes to remain a great centre of industry as long as it has any space at disposal, and as long as the iss any space at disposal, and as long as the libe is a navigable highway from the mounains to the sea.

BRIGHT LIGHT ON SIBERIA. The Great Russian Railroad Opening Up

Fairy Lands of Beauty and Treasures, From the Figure. Pronounce the word "Siberia" in the pres ence of the pupils of our primary schools or of a

number of Frenchmen and immediately their imagination evokes a most formidable heap of mountains of ice and plains of snow, infested by gigantic white bears; in fact, a kingdom of teror and of death. But that, in reality, is only

ror and of death. But that, in reality, is only
the very smallest portion of Siberia. The rest
of it contains the most fertile lands in the world,
with forests in which all the people in Europe
might go astray and be lost, and mines containing treasures compared to which those of Golconta would be small indeed.

But this wonderful country has remained up
to the present time as little known to the civilized world as if it were in another planet, for it
was no less inaccessible and impenetrable, practically speaking, than the plains of Mars or the
mountains of the moon. But a great change is
near at haid. Before the end of tive or six
years, when the means of communication which
are now establishing shall be placed at the disposal of science, labor, and capital, there will be
a revolution in the present economic domain
whose extent and consequences nobody now can foresce. Certainly it will produce great benefits, because it will bring to the service of the human race incalculable riches and natural resources which have lain title since their formation; but it will change so profoundly the existing conditions of production, of exchanges, and of values that one cannot measure the immense effect of such a powerful cause.

it whit change stions of exchanges, and of values that one cannot measure the immense effect of such a powerful cause.

It should be remembered that Siberia is not the only region in the Russian empire destined to bring out new and abundant riches. Although infinitely smaller in extent, the region of the Carcasus will certainly have its share in the development of Russia as soon as it is penetrated and fully explored. This legemlary land which played so conspicuous a part in the trated and fully explored. This legerilary land which played so conspicuous a part in the legends of antiquity, where chained Prometheus called Helios to witness the tortures that he endured for justice, presents in its formation the most varied and highly colored flower that can be seen in any part of the Old World or of the be seen in any part of the Old World or of the New. What may we not expect from it when its resources are developed by modern man?

Egglish Amateurs Suffer from Professional Spirit. Prom the St. James's Gazette.

Prova the St. James's Gasette.

There is no more representative athlete in the country than the Hon. A. Lyttelton, M. P., cricketer, tennis player, and first-class rider to hounds. One who has done so well in many fields may say a word against undue athletic ism without being accused of being a mikeop. It is interesting to observe that the great Varwick King's School yesterday, had a word of warning to utter. Games, he thought, are being overdene by this generation. "Owing to the growing professional spirit," he thinks, too much importance is attached to sports in our social scheine. They become a business instead of being regarded as merely a form of recreation which renders men more fitted to do their work in life. They should be a means. Too many men, and most boys—and apparently a large number of girls—are anxious to make them an end in themselves.

Mariborough Went to Windsor to Pay Bent, From the St. James's Garatt

The Duke of Mariborough's visit to Windsor was of a business character. In accordance with the grant in Petit Serjeanty by which he holds his palace and lands of Blenheim, he is bound to present to the sov errian on Aug. 13, the anniversary of the battle of Blenbeim, a small French standard, that is, a replica of the Bourbon flag of the lilles. This standard is hung in the guard room over the portrait of John Churchill, first Duke of Mariborough.

A Royal Tip.

From the London Parity News.

As the Princess of Wales was travelling to Sandringham an evening or two since the saloon carriage in which her royal Highness was seated stopped in front of the bookstall at Ely railway station. The Princess beckened one of the lack attending the stall and selected papers to the value of 2s. 3d. She handed the boy a sovereign in payment, and when the youth offered her the change she told him that he might keep it for his pains.

No Wonder West Hampstead to Dismayed. From the Landon Daily Telegraph. Inhabitants of West Hampstead have lately discov ered that they possess no public rights over the open space in their mile: known as Fortune Green, and un sealt be speedily acquired the speculative builder

will take possession of it.

The Supreme Test of Power. From the Initiangualis Journal. "What are you going to be when you are Willie?" asked the man who always asks that ques-

"Me? I'm going to be a policeman and stop trolley ars right in the middle of the block." Irresistibly Attracted. From the Indianapolis Journal.
"I thought Wibble was such a good rider, and here e goes and smashes his wheel against a brewery

"That wasn't awkwardness It was a case of fasci Cause and Effect. From the Cleveland Plain De-"Stimpson doesn't cut bis grass as often as he did

and left their lawn mowers locked up.

No, both his next door neighbors have gone away

THE CONCOURT WILL

Eight Members of the Academie des Con.

court Appointed by the Testator, Prom the Paris Revold. The remarkable will of the late Edward de Gencourt was opened and read yesterlay a Champresay in the presence of M. Alphons Daudet and M. Leon Hennique, the venter MM, Daudet and Henrique are also the sole

legatees of the deceased's property, with the

charge of founding the Academie des

under conditions set forth in the will According to the Tempe, the will opened with a request to the members of his family to re spect his last wishes. If he did not leave then any of his fortune, it was because they were beyond the need of it. He accordingly onstituted MM. Daudet and Henniq legatess, and charged MM. Roger Deligant to fraw up a catalogue or tions, and with the assistance of MM. tions, and with the assistance of and Féral, experts, to proceed we zation of his property. Six so made, as follows: First, the is the Japanese works of art; third, drawings, and engravings; four-ture; fifth, the objects of art; six

ture: fifth, the constant of the practical and autuality. A few legacies are to be until out of the practical and the sale. There 5,000 frame to Mile. Felmée Daudet, his goddaught of complete the necklace a pear toward with a legislation of the practical and the practical and the frames for Mile. Jeanne Charpenties, also he frames for Mile. Jeanne Charpenties, the bay herself a piece of lace in oddaughter, to buy herself a piece r welding day.

To Mme. Alphonse Dandet he leaves a stork

To Mme. Alphonse on the lawn of his lines.

her wedding day.

To Mme, Alphonse Dandet he leaves a stor, in bronze which was on the lawn of his horse at Auteuli and a has-relief by Cloding to the Princesse Mathido, Falconnet's Venue's an annuity of 1,000 francs to his faithin of servant "Pelagie," and various objects of an as souvenirs to particular friends.

The Academie des Goncourt is created with the object of placing ten writers of latent beyond reach of want, so that they can devot themselves to art without having their aprisations perverted by pecuniary needs. Forties men, wealthy aristocrats, peets, and functionaries are ineligible for the Academie, the men of the survivors. Any member who becomes a candidate for the Academie Francisce is considered to have resigned.

Eight members out of the ten are named in the will, as follows: MM, Alphonse Baude, J. K. Huysmans, Octave Milbeau, Rosey the Paul Marguerite, and Gustave Gerfrey.

Each member is to receive 6,000 france a year of the received he does not coast to fine a leave of the received he does not coast to fine a leave of the control of the survivors.

Each member is to receive 0,000 for life provided he does not coast for life provided he does not coast

for life provided he does not coase to fain to conditions of membership. These annuals are to be paid out of the interest on the capita obtained by the six sales previously mentioned.

Each year the Academie is to give a prize of 5,000 france out of the estate to the author of the best novel, work on bistory, esthetics, cross tion, or even the best collection of shirt stories, his prize is to be called the Prix des tioncont. In conclusion, the testator asks his nature, M. Duplan, to deposit the complete many stript of the Journal assistant at the high, otherwe Nationale, where it is to remain twenty years before its definite and integral cubilication. If the National Library will not accert the deposit, the testator counts on his friend, M. Alphonse Dandet, to place the manuscript in security.

SUNBEAMS.

-Twelve year old Maud Dean of Cass county, Ind. eloped in a buggy, and although her parents gave chase they falled to overhant her and her lover. -An ex member of the Florida Legislature from

Jackson county fell dead from his bleyele while on his way from Marianna to his home at Green wood, eight miles away.

—A Greensboro, N. C., Justice of the Peace states his profits from the office so far at 30 cents can in costs and the half soleing of his boots by a bler ittigant against whom costs were aljudged -Columbus, O., children under 15 years old, found unaccompanied by parent or guardian or

the street after 9 P. M. are liable to mirest, and to be fined not more than \$5 under the provisions of a curfew ordinance recently passed. -Fish stories among the French Canadians are not confined to the size of the catch. A fisherman on Le Sorelots River reports that he saw floating down on the current when he was on his way home a bank of grasshopers a foot deep.

-Malcolm Clive, an English maral cafet who served in the Chinese war and was made almost deaf, besides having his nervous system shattere. by the terrific cannonading, is travelling with his father in the Bocky Mountains, trying to recover -A 14 year old boy of Blue Hill, Me., committed

suicide by placing the butt of a gun against a tree surrounding the barrel with a pile of stones, run ning a cord from the trigger around a state and back to the muzzle, lying down, and after blind--Sound sleep which Maine resorts advertise at

one of beneficent nature's gifts to the Pine Tree State is not always an unmixed blessing to Mains citizens. An Augusta man, before retiring, placed his trousers, in a pocket of which was \$74, under his pillow and in the mounting found them, minus the money, in his dining room. -A horse grazing on the farm of Frank Corbett

of New Augustine, Fla., was bitten in the nostri by a rattlesnake, and his head swelled so that he Corbett gave him all the liquur he had, four quart of whiskey and one of brandy. The horse recovered from the bite, but the next day he was the worse for the liquor. -Eastern city Judges, hard worked as they are, rely chance subur

of Judge Kerr of l'inneapolls bespeaks the wi

dom of their conservatism. He overslept himself at Lake Minnetonks and telegraphed the court offcers to adjourn the municipal court until 9 o'clock So the prisoners were led back to spend several more hours to tall. -Punxeutawney young men are of careless speech, according to a local paper, which says that one of them taking his sweetheart home said to her on reaching the gate, "Just one," and was

painfully surprised to hear her father's votoe through a lattice, saying, "Your watch is an hour fast; it isn't more than 12, but it's time you were taking your sneak." -A man is swindling farmers in the neighbor bood of Kittanning, Pa., by means of a double-end fountain pen, one end of which he uses in drawing up contracts for harvesting machinery and the

other he presents for the farmers to use in PH' ting their signatures to the documents. The like of the contract fades, and a promissory uste is written in over the signature.

All new German war ships are to be provided with arrangements for burning masut, o coal. The German brown coal mines are getting eady to meet the increased demand British rifles fetch from 800 to 400 rupees on the Indian frontier, while the fine for the soldier who

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

oses his rifle to 100 rupers. The trade in riflet 14 consequently brisk across the border while the kept high. Marte Alacoque, whose supernatural experiences gave rise to the order of the Sacred Heart, having now been dead over 200 years, is a candidate for canonization, Cardinal Perraud has taken to Rome a petition signed by 270 Cardinals, Arib-

bishops. and Eishops begging the Pope to hatten on the necessary procedures. Shakespeare's identity with Bacon has been finally established by Dr. George Cantor of the Private sky of Halle. He has found a Latin power on the death of "the incomparable Francis of Assailan" written by a friend of Ben Johnson's. In one line

Bacon is called Quirinus, which means spear welder, which, of course, is shake spear, Q 1 1 Baron Hirsch's personal estate has been deduced to belong to his wittow as residuary legated by the court at Brunn; it amounts to 148,858,074 franc Besides this there is the landed property and the million left to the adopted daughter million to charities, which were deposited in There is a debt of 5,000,000 france from a secret debtor due to the estate. The Government taxes

are secured by the three estates in Austria. Among the vagrants caught on the recent raids on the Bois de Boulogne was a man who proved that he had an income of 6,000 francs a year H declared that he had not slept under a roof in it. years, and that he could not be athe belief a chut door. He spent his days in the National Library, went to a theatre in the evening, then turned into the Bols or under a bridge to sleep. He here t trunk with elothes at a rathroad station, and went into the washroom there to change was he felt it was necessary. The police say that he spends a good deal of money in charity. They had

to release tim. Daughters of earls do not often content survivil in England. Lady Mary Digs, the later of daughter of the Earl of Pernice and short of the Hon, Ivo Bligh, a famous Oxford crimes of the walked down to a pend on her father a Cobbam Hall, in Kent, took off her coulded the a combination garment, folded them to jumped into the water and drewned to Coroner told the jury that he "though agree" that no lady in a state of sand vest herself of her clothing in the manner de-scribed. The evidence was that she had had had headachie for some time previous, and there are rumors of an unhappy love affair. She is scribed as being tall and very handsome.